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EGHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year

1969



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Egham Urban District Council

REPORT

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF

EGHAM, SURREY

FOR

The Year ended December 31st, 1969

BY

C. A. McPHERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.

Medical Officer of Health

To the Chairman and Members of the Egham Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman Ladies and Gentlemen

It is my privilege to present the Annual Report on the state of the health in the district for the year 1969

From the vital statistics we see the continuing trend of the birthrate remaining below the national and county average and once again the absence of deaths from any of the commoner infectious diseases and maternity.

Despite some embarrassments in the supply of measles vaccine, protection was given to 330 children, the majority under 4 years of age. It is important that this type of vaccination should now be pursued more vigorously and as the vaccine is freely available it is the Ministry's advice that all children should be given their single injection as soon as possible after they reach 12 months of age.

In April the Family Planning Committee for Surrey commenced their valuable work of this nature in Egham in the Drill Hall Clinic and four sessions a month are now held for any who wish to attend.

The Housing Act 1969 introduced some new legislations of a complex nature which modified the control of rents of dwelling houses which either satisfied or were to be made to satisfy certain conditions as to their state of repair and the provision of standard amenities. These new procedures of necessity presented some initial difficulties of interpretation to all concerned and one may anticipate a substantial number of applications for "qualification certificates" which will materially increase the work of the Public Health Department

At the larger of the two private slaughter houses, considerable changes in the type of business were evolving during the year. The intention is to concentrate on the slaughter of calves and the subsequent production on the premises of frozen boneless veal and other various by-products. Many new and sometimes acute problems arose including the welfare of animals, the judgement of fitness for human consumption of numerous borderline carcasses and indeed the complaints from neighbouring residential properties of disturbance at night. We can understand the natural trade interests of the owners but these activities continue to require a considerable measure of supervision by the Health Inspectors.

Noise complaints have continued to present a variety of different problems. In the main they arose from the existence of industry or commercial activities in close proximity to residential development. While efforts are constantly made to secure such reduction of inconvenience as possible, in some cases the continuation of noise in some degree is virtually inevitable.

The completion of the long awaited Thorpe Sewerage Scheme during the year was most welcome as was shown by the speedy re-drainage of many properties to the new sewer. The abolition of most of the cesspools with the associated nuisance of their periodical emptying has been materially helpful to the community of Thorpe.

The activities of the Old Peoples Welfare Committee continue to increase in a variety of ways and it is hoped that the progress that is made towards the attainment of its Day Centre will not be unduly delayed.

I would wish to record the conscientious way in which the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff have applied themselves to their many duties which indeed increase in number and in type.

I would wish to thank Dr Cook of the Guildford Public Health Laboratory for his help in many ways.

In conclusion may I thank the Council, the Clerk and the Chief Officers for their help and consideration on all health problems and the general practitioners for their co-operation at all times.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. A. McPHERSON

Medical Officer of Health.

EGHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

C. A. McPHERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
L.D.S., D.P.D.

(who is also the Medical Officer for the N.W. Division of
the County Council and the Medical Officer of Health of
the Frimley and Camberley Urban District Council and the
Bagshot Rural District Council).

Chief Public Health Inspector

F. G. BRITCHER, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
Certificate of the R.S.I. and
S.I.E.J.B., Meat and other Foods
Inspectors Certificate of R.S.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

J. M. A. FABEL, T.D., M.A.P.H.I.,
Certificate of the R.S.I. and
S.I.E.J.B., Meat and other Foods
Inspectors Certificate of R.S.I.,
Smoke Inspectors Certificate of R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

W. R. W. SHATTOCK, Certificate of the
R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.

A. G. BABBAGE, D.M.A., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
Certificate of the Public Health
Inspectors Education Board, Meat and
other Foods Inspectors Diploma of
R.S.H., Smoke Inspectors Diploma of
R.S.H.

Student Public Health Inspector:

A. M. WALKER.

Chief Clerk:

Mrs. D. E. de BAR. (until 30th June 1969)

Clerks:

MRS. M. HAROLD
MISS L. HOPWOOD
MISS L. C. BONNEY (from 25th August, 1969)

Rodent Operator:

D. N. HACKETT

SECTION A

STATISTICS

Area	9,350 acres
Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid-year 1969	30,800
Number of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1969	9,342
Rateable Value on 31st December, 1969	£1,708,180
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 12 months ending 31st March, 1970	£7,075

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

	1969	1968	Average for five years 1964 - 68
Population (Registrar General's estimate at mid year)	30,800	30,820	31,354
Comparability Factors			
Births	0.91	0.91	-
Deaths	0.99	0.99	-
Live Births			
Legitimate	334	354	378.2
Illegitimate	28	33	25.2
Total	362	387	403.4
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)			
Crude	11.75	12.56	12.87
Corrected	10.69	11.43	-
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	7.73	8.53	6.25
Still Births			
Legitimate	3	3	4.2
Illegitimate	1	1	1.2
Total	4	4	5.4
Total live and still births	366	391	408.8

	1969	1968	Average for five years 1964 - 68
Rate of still births per 1,000 total live and still births	10.93	10.23	13.20
Deaths	344	333	322.6
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)			
Crude	11.17	10.80	10.29
Corrected	11.06	10.70	-
Deaths of infants under one year of age			
Legitimate	7	3	4.2
Illegitimate	-	-	0.4
Total	7	3	4.6
Death rate of infants under one year of age			
All infants per 1,000 live births	19.34	7.75	11.40
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	20.96	8.47	11.11
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-	-	15.87
Deaths of infants under four weeks of age	3	2	4.4
Neo-natal mortality rate (Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 live births)	8.29	5.17	10.91
Deaths of infants under one week of age	3	2	4.4
Early neo-natal mortality rate (Deaths under one week per 1,000 live births)	8.29	5.17	10.91
Perinatal mortality rate (Still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	19.13	15.35	23.97
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	-	1	0.2
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	-	2.56	0.49

CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

(Figures supplied by Registrar-General)

(Classification based on International Abbreviated List)

		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
B4	Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	1	-	1
B5	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	-	1
B17	Syphilis and its Sequelae	1	-	1
B19(1)	Malignant Neoplasm - Buccal Cavity etc.	1	-	1
B19(2)	Malignant Neoplasm - Oesophagus	1	1	2
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	3	1	4
B19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm - Intestine	5	7	12
B19(6)	Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	23	1	24
B19(7)	Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	9	9
B19(9)	Malignant Neoplasm - Prostate	4	-	4
B19(10)	Leukaemia	1	2	3
B19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	7	8	15
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	1	1	2
B46(1)	Other endocrine etc. Diseases	-	1	1
B46(3)	Mental Disorders	1	-	1
B46(4)	Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	1	1	2
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	3	6	9
B27	Hypertensive Disease	2	4	6
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	45	38	83
B29	Other Forms of Heart Disease	17	18	35
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	14	25	39
B46(5)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	5	12	17
B31	Influenza	2	-	2
B32	Pneumonia	13	12	25
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	9	4	13
B33(2)	Asthma	-	2	2
B46(6)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	1	4
B34	Peptic Ulcer	1	-	1
B36	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1	1	2
B46(7)	Other Diseases of Digestion System	1	2	3
B46(10)	Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	1	3	4
B42	Congenital Anomalies	2	1	3
B43	Birth Injury Difficult Labour, etc.	1	-	1
B44	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	1	2
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	3	5
BE48	All Other Accidents	2	-	2
BE49	Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries	2	-	2
BE50	All Other External Causes	1	-	1
Total from all causes		179	165	344

BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES DURING THE YEAR 1969

	Rates per 1,000 Home Population		Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	Live Births	Deaths All Causes	Still Births	Deaths under one year
England and Wales	16.3	11.9	13.2	18.1
Egham - Crude rates	11.8	11.2	10.9	19.3
Corrected rates	10.7	11.1		

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The Surrey County Council as the Local Health Authority is responsible for the Ambulance and Medical Transport Services.

Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological examinations of milk, ice cream and water are undertaken at the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford, together with such other specimens as need examination from time to time.

Swabs and other clinical specimens are examined at the Public Health Laboratories at either Epsom, Guildford or Reading or at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

General Hospitals

The following General Hospitals are mainly used by the general public in the district:

	Bed Complement
King Edward VII (including Windsor and Old Windsor Units)	296
Ashford Hospital Middlesex	466
St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey	339
Egham Cottage Hospital	20
Northcroft Hospital, Englefield Green	14
Ottershaw Hospital (Chronic Sick)	62
Ellesmere Hospital (Geriatric)	130

Infectious Disease Cases

The Isolation Hospital Ottershaw (telephone number: Ottershaw 2000) is responsible for admitting cases of infectious disease from the district. It has a bed complement of twenty-three.

Miniature Radiography

The South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board continue to arrange for the attendance of a mobile unit at the Council Office car park, attendances now being every Monday from 4 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. These visits are intended primarily for patients referred by their own general practitioner, but attention is also given to any member of the general public who wishes to have a chest X-ray.

The Hospital Board supply the following analysis of the examinations carried out and their findings

	Number Examined	Significant Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Primary Lung Cancer	
		M	F	M	F
General Practitioner Referrals	437	1	-	3	-
General Public Attendances	1,146	1	-	2	-

Home Nursing and Midwifery

The Surrey County Council with the good services of the District Nursing Association maintains six trained nurses who perform combined duties in the area. Their addresses are as follows:-

Miss M. Thake	2 Maple Court, Ashwood Road, Englefield Green.	Egham 4282
Miss A. Christie	Wayside Green Road Thorpe	Chertsey 2330
Miss A J Buley	7 Cottage Farm Way, Thorpe	Chertsey 2844
Miss J. Thomas	6 Spring Rise, Egham	Egham 2306
Mrs. C Bolton	9 Knowle Park Avenue, Staines	Staines 56001
Miss K Hall	1 Wapshott Road Egham Hythe	Staines 53456

The following Male Nurses cover the nursing of Male Patients, particularly the heavy cases which require extra attention and lifting within the area

Mr. J.F. Reilly	Nurses Cottage, Old Palace Road Weybridge.	(for Egham district) Weybridge 43157
Mr C W Sara	Flat Welfare Centre Blackdown Camp, Nr. Aldershot, Hants.	(for Sunningdale district) Deepcut 5661

Home Help Service

The County Council maintains from its Divisional Offices in Woking, a service for the provision of home helps in maternity cases, and for the purpose of giving assistance in homes when illness is present.

The "Neighbourly" Home Help Service scheme continued to expand during the year and undoubtedly proved to be of much assistance to all concerned and in some measure relieved the demand for the ordinary Home Help

Clinic and other Treatment Centres

The Surrey County Council maintains school medical, maternity and child welfare, immunisation, dental remedial exercises and speech defect clinics. These, in the main, are operated from the Drill Hall, Kings Road Egham

The Regional Hospital Board provides services for the Chest Physician whose Chest Clinic is held at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, and for Psychiatry at the Kings Road Clinic.

Clinic sessions are as follows:-

Clinic	Kings Road	Egham
(Telephones:	Main Clinic	Egham 2341
	Dental Clinic	Egham 2446)

School Dental

Fillings and Inspections (by appointment only)	Monday to Friday	9.30 a.m. - 12 1.30 p.m. - 4 p.m.
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Gas Dental

(by appointment only)	1st Monday in the month	9.30 a.m. - 12
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Immunisation and Toddler Clinic

(by appointment only)	3rd Wednesday in the month	9.30 a.m. - 12
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School Medical Clinic

Every Friday	9.30 a.m. - 12
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Infant Welfare Centre

Every Friday	2 p.m. - 4 p.m.
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Eye Clinic (by reference from A.M.O.)	1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays in the month	1.45 - 3.45 p.m.
Speech Defect Class (by reference from A.M.O.)	Every Monday	9.30 a.m. - 4 p.m.
Remedial Exercises Class (by reference from A.M.O.)	Every Wednesday	9.15 a.m. - 10.30 a.m.
Mothercraft Clinic	Every Monday	10.00 a.m. - 12
Well Women Clinic (Cervical Smear)	1st & 3rd Tuesday in the month	1.30 - 4 p.m.
Geriatric Clinic	2nd, 3rd and 4th Thursday in the month	2 - 4 p.m.
Psychiatry (Holloway Sanatorium)	Every Tuesday	9.30 a.m. - 1 p.m.

Hythe Social Centre. Thorpe Road, Staines.

Remedial Exercises Class (by reference from A.M.O.)	Every Wednesday	10.45 a.m. - 12
Infant Welfare Centre and School Medical Clinic	Every Tuesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Speech Defect Class (by reference from A.M.O.)	Every Wednesday	9.30 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Trotsworth Hall Station Approach Virginia Water

Infant Welfare Centre and School Medical Clinic	Every Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m.
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Methodist Hall Victoria Street Englefield Green

Infant Welfare Centre and School Medical Clinic	Every Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Immunisation and Toddler Clinic	1st Wednesday in the month	10 a.m. - 12

Village Hall Coldharbour Lane Thorpe

Infant Welfare Centre and School Medical Clinic	2nd and 4th Wednesday in the month	2 - 4 p.m.
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SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The South West Suburban Water Company supplies the greater part of the area and this supply has proved satisfactory during the year, both in quality and quantity. The supply is drawn from the River Thames; routine bacteriological examinations of the raw water are carried out three times per week. Routine examinations at three treatment points of the treated water are made daily, and samples from each of the Company's service reservoirs are examined weekly. The average results of the routine chemical examinations of treated water are as follows:-

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Colour (Hazen Units)	2.4
Turbidity	0.32
Oxygen absorbed from KMnO ₄ (p.p.m.)	1.09
Total hardness (p.p.m. as Ca CO ₃)	287
Alkalinity	217
pH	7.7
Ammoniacal Ammonia	0.07
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.08
Chloride	35
Fluoride	0.18

Bacteriological Examinations

98.6% of all samples representative of the water supplied by the Company were free from coliform bacteria and 99.8% were free from E. coli.

These results show effective treatment and indicate a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

The water has no significant plumbo solvent action.

With the exception of thirty-five properties which still rely upon wells or springs for water supply whether from choice or because no mains supply is available, all dwelling-houses in the district have a supply of mains water in pipes in the houses. No houses are supplied by means of standpipes but this form of supply exists on about thirty caravan sites.

At the request of the occupiers who for various reasons doubted the quality of the supply at their premises nine samples were taken from a factory and a college of water from the mains supply. All were of excellent quality.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE SCHEME

Sewage Disposal Works

All sewage from the district is treated at the Chertsey Sewage Disposal Works, where the recent works of extension and modernisation became fully operational during the year before last.

Drainage and Sewerage

The general sewerage system of the district functioned reasonably well throughout the year with only occasional localised difficulties.

Work on the Thorpe Sewerage Scheme was substantially completed during the year. As each of the four main sections became available it was released for connections to be made, the first in March and the last in August. The response to the availability of this new service was very good and no doubt the long dry summer facilitated this re-drainage work in an area where the water table is often high. The following summary shows the progress made by the end of the year.

<u>Drainage</u> <u>Area</u>	<u>First</u> <u>Available</u>	<u>Connected</u>	<u>Not yet</u> <u>Connected</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percentage</u> <u>Connected</u>
No. 1	March	201	49	250	80%
No. 2	May	27	13	40	68%
Hurst Lane	July	11	14	25	44%
No. 3	August	156	50	206	76%
TOTALS		395	126	521	76%

Complaints were received during the autumn about foul odours emitted from the new sewers. Only a very limited area was affected and the trouble was attributed to an over long retention period in the pumping stations or rising mains, itself a result of the very small flow from the few properties connected in the early stages. The trouble was aggravated by the occasional discharge, accidental or otherwise, to the sewer of septic contents from cesspools during the course of re-drainage work. The combined effect was a slight septicity of the sewage which when pumped through into the next section caused surges of foul air to be discharged either through the normal sewer ventilating shafts or, as no interceptors were provided on these new connections, through domestic drainage systems. Attempts to relieve the trouble were made by reducing the retention time by isolating fifty per cent of the storage capacity at the pumping stations, and by drip feeding deodorant fluid into the sewage at the initial station, but with the onset of winter the trouble subsided.

Disposal of Cesspool Contents

At the beginning of the year this service was operated by six vehicles but as connections to the new Thorpe Sewerage Scheme took effect vehicles were taken out of service in March, in May and in October so that before the end of the year only three vehicles were still operating. This run-down in the service which would in any case have been necessary was by coincidence largely governed by a natural wastage of man-power by retirements, a requested transfer to other duties and a transfer to other duties on medical grounds. Unfortunately this wastage of man-power tended to be in advance of the reduction in demand and there were two periods in particular, in April and in July and August, when there were great difficulties in providing an adequate service to meet all demands. Wherever possible top priority was given to facilitate the work of re-draining properties to the sewer but inevitably the more routine work thereby suffered. By October these temporary difficulties had been overcome. The total volume of sewage removed during the year amounted to 6,713,500 gallons as against 8,987,000 in the previous year. The demand had of course been declining for most of the year and at the end was running at about 4,500,000 gallons per annum, and this figure is expected to decline still further during 1970.

The bonus scheme continued unchanged, the average rate calculated to a forty hour week being 58s. 3d. as against 64s. 0d. in 1968. Undoubtedly the Thorpe Sewerage Scheme has introduced changes in the general circumstances governing this scheme, making it progressively harder to earn a worthwhile bonus, and it may be necessary before too long for the scheme to be reviewed. For the reasons mentioned in the previous paragraph fairly regular overtime was again necessary throughout the year.

Rivers and Streams

Isolated cases of seepage of septic tank effluent into ditches or onto open land continued to be received and were dealt with informally, but no serious cases of direct pollution of the principal watercourses arose. The problem of the disposal of effluent from the septic tanks, particularly on those parts of the Wentworth Estate which are not yet sewered, is tending to increase, as also is the difficulty of resolving them. The situation is influenced by such factors as intensification of development, the effect upon soil conditions of many years continual dosing with partially treated sewage, the general increase in water consumption, and possibly compositional changes of the sewage itself.

Closet Accommodation

The service for the emptying of pail closets in the Thorpe Ward continued though there was a further fall in the numbers dealt with weekly from about fifty to about thirty-five. It is hoped eventually now that main drainage is available in Thorpe to secure the abolition of this type of closet accommodation from all but the most isolated of dwellings.

REFUSE DISPOSAL 1969

(Report of the Engineer and Surveyor)

Refuse Collection

Approximate number of bins	13,700
Approximate weekly quantity of refuse (excluding trade refuse)	200 tons
Number of lorries	7
Number of collectors (excluding drivers)	25

This service continued to operate satisfactorily on a weekly collection basis, with special arrangements for the collection of bulky items which both facilitates the smooth running of the main service, and to some extent reduces the objectionable practice of fly tipping on waste land and on roadside verges and hedgerows.

The scheme of using plastic bags as liners in standard dustbins on the Forest Estate continued. The scheme was introduced partly as an expedient to meet the increased flow of refuse from this estate, and partly as a pilot scheme to assess the merits of this type of refuse storage, and continues to operate very satisfactorily.

The total collection for the year amounted to some 10,000 tons.

Refuse Disposal

Dry tipping continued during the year at the Callow Hill sandpit, and apart from occasional difficulties with fly breeding which necessitated treatment with insecticide, disposal created no nuisance. Tipping at Callow Hill sandpit is now restricted to refuse from this district only, the acceptance of refuse from two adjoining districts having finally ceased.

INSPECTIONS

The following visits or inspections were made during the year:-

Public Health Acts, etc	
Dwelling Houses	178
Moveable Dwellings	63
Infestations	310
Infectious Disease	112
Water Supply	88
Drainage and Sewerage	488
Refuse	152
Watercourses, etc.	11
Keeping of Animals	45
Noise Abatement	362
Miscellaneous	172
Clean Air Act	90
Housing Acts	
Dwelling Houses	120
Miscellaneous	33
Rent Act	13
Food and Drugs Act, etc.	
Food Premises	412
Stalls and Vehicles	27
Food Sampling	105
Meat Inspection	757
Other Food Inspection	190
Factories Act	
Factories	44
Works of Eng. Const.	4
Outworkers	-
Egham U.D.C. Act	
Hairdressers	13
Food Hawkers	14
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	185
Shops Act	24
Petroleum Acts	235
Hackney Carriages	34
Rodent Control	3,281
Miscellaneous	135
	<hr/>
	7,697

Action Taken

84 Informal Notices were served and 70 were complied with during the year.

5 Statutory Notices were served and 4 complied with during the year.

RODENT CONTROL

This work continued to be carried out by one rodent operator, who also performed other miscellaneous duties in connection with disinfection and disinfestation.

There was a further small decline in the numbers of requests for assistance, of infestations found, and treatments carried out. With an occasional few hours overtime at the busiest periods the one man was able to maintain a satisfactory service.

A summary of the year's work is set out below.

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
Number of properties inspected following notification	576	14
Number infested by		
Rats	382	12
Mice	38	2
Number of properties inspected for reasons other than notification	17	28
Number infested by		
Rats	9	20
Mice	3	1
Number of infestations in sewers	NIL	
Total number of infested properties treated	432	35

CONTROL OF OTHER PESTS

During the year no infestations by bed bugs were reported but five infestations by fleas, three in private houses and two in Council houses, were treated by spraying with a proprietary residual insecticide. One other Council house was similarly treated as a precautionary measure although no actual infestation was established.

Assistance continued to be given upon request and at a nominal charge in the control of other insects pests, notably wasps or bees, of which one hundred and forty infestations were dealt with during the year, a very substantial increase over previous years. The treatment given in each case depended upon the individual circumstances but included the use of insecticides in powder, liquid or smoke form with the removal of the nest or comb wherever possible.

Practical assistance was also given in one rather difficult infestation by ants of some licensed premises, and general advice was offered in various other cases.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

One hundred and thirteen premises are on the register, viz:-

Garages and motor repairers	34
Engineers other than above	43
Bakehouses	2
Builders	16
Miscellaneous Trades	18

Inspections

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	98	44	—	—
Factories without mechanical power	—	—	—	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers premises).	15	4	—	—
TOTAL	113	48	—	—

Defects Found

	Number of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S. 1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)					
(a) insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	4	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including Offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1	4	—	—	—

CLEAN AIR ACTS 1956 AND 1968

Complaints of atmospheric pollution continued to be associated principally with garden bonfires, incinerators and vertical boilers for the raising of steam for the cooking of pigswill. All were dealt with informally though as reported in previous years there continued to be no real answer to the last mentioned. There continues to be a very slow decline in this method of pig feeding, but the holdings still employing it, surrounded as most of them are by residential development, present a very real problem.

The Council have so far not embarked upon any schemes for the setting up of Smoke Control Areas. So far as visible pollution of the atmosphere is concerned undoubtedly the major source lies in domestic chimneys and the use of bituminous coal. Here there is a definite trend towards the fitting of more modern appliances, including full central heating, and a change to different fuels which are themselves virtually smoke free. While many of the house-holders making these changes may not be directly motivated by any desire for a cleaner atmosphere, their action is nevertheless making a welcome contribution to this end.

All deposited plans continued to be scrutinised by the department, and where new chimneys were proposed which appeared to need special consideration as to the adequacy of their height under either Section 10 of the 1956 Act or Section 6 of the 1968 Act prepared explanatory notes and forms of notification were issued to the developers. It is not anticipated that more than a very few chimneys will be built in this area which will be affected by these modified requirements; in 1969 there was only one.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are in the area several privately owned swimming pools, at hotels, clubs or private residences but only one is open to the public. This particular pool continued in the main to be well maintained though on two occasions during the year three out of four samples taken were below the usual standard. Advice was offered and eight other samples taken over the rest of the season were all of excellent quality.

Advice continued to be offered by the public health inspectors to the owners of private pools, and if desired occasional samples were taken for bacteriological examination, a service which is generally well received. During the year a total of twenty-eight such samples were taken from seven of these pools. In three cases all of the eight samples taken were of satisfactory quality. In three other cases sixteen samples were taken, ten giving satisfactory results but six being below standard. The remaining four samples were from one pool which consistently fell below the accepted standard.

A similar service is offered in the case of school swimming pools, which are nearly all of the small shallow teaching type. Fourteen samples were taken from three of these school pools; in one case both samples taken were satisfactory, in a second four were satisfactory with two falling below the acceptable standard and in the third case all six samples taken at various times during the season were unsatisfactory. Further advice and guidance was offered to the persons having charge of these pools in efforts to secure a better standard of the condition of the water.

SCHOOLS

There are ten primary, two secondary and four private schools. All these schools are served with the South West Suburban Water Company's main supply.

Upon main drainage becoming available in August the primary school at Thorpe was redrained to the sewer and the cesspool finally abolished.

SITES FOR MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

During the year licences were in force covering a total of twenty-seven sites housing nominally one hundred and forty-two caravans with no restriction as to occupation. All but two single sites were still in use at the end of the year.

There were also two sites licensed subject to a run-down clause upon which there remained throughout the year a total of five caravans. In addition there were three other sites upon some of which I have commented in earlier years where although originally licensed with a run-down condition for one reason or another the licences had not upon expiry been renewed for a further period. There were on these sites at the beginning of the year twenty-six caravans but by the end of the year this had increased slightly to twenty-nine. One of these is still the case where all attempts by the Council to bring the site under proper control have been thwarted by the disappearance of the owner. While fortunately the numbers remaining on the site change little, an addition of two occurred during the year. Of those remaining only two were original occupiers who had any real entitlement to be on the site. With no licences in force there was very little real control over these three sites.

Conditions on the licensed sites remained tolerable, though on one where the licence has only a limited period still to run, with further renewal in doubt because of impending major road schemes, standards are tending to decline.

HAIRDRESSERS

Under section 58 of the Egham Urban District Council Act, 1948 thirty-two hairdressers or barbers are now registered.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Twenty-two premises were newly registered during the year; thirteen of these were shops including a few more which opened in the recently redeveloped centre of the High Street. A few premises went out of scope of the Act either from closure of business or from reduction of staff employed to a point where working hours did not exceed twenty-one per week, and at the end of the year there remained on the register a net total of three hundred and two premises, slightly less than at the end of 1968.

A full general inspection was made in only nineteen premises but the total number of visits at one hundred and seventy-one was the same as in the previous year.

The small decline in the total number of premises remaining on register was roughly matched by a decline in the total number of employees, though this seemed to be concentrated amongst females only, the total number of males employed actually increasing by twenty-five.

A reasonable degree of co-operation on the part of employers continued to be received and again an apparent indifference from many employees was noticed. As before such deficiencies as were found were mainly of a minor character.

Six accidents were notified and all investigated. They occurred in two wholesale warehouses, three in each, and in none were injuries particularly serious. None could be attributed to any direct negligence on the part of employers though certain changes of layout and goods stacking and handling techniques which might reduce even marginally the chance of human error accidents were offered to managements, and promptly acted upon.

Comment was made last year upon a second warning given to a certain employer in respect of the late notification of accidents. When yet another notification was made by this employer, a nationally known company owning a wholesale warehouse in the district, nearly two months late, on the wrong form and addressed to the wrong authority so leading to even more delay, the Council decided that a prosecution was necessary. The company pleaded guilty to two charges of failure to notify an accident and failure to notify an accident on the prescribed form, and were fined £10 on both counts with costs of £5.

Apart from this one prosecution, emphasis in the enforcement of this Act continued to be placed on persuasion rather than compulsion.

The following statistics are extracted from the annual return required by the Minister of Labour:-

TABLE A

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of Premises Rgd. during the Year	Total No. of Rgd. Premises at end of Year	No. of Rgd. Premises receiving a general inspection during the Year
Offices	5	79	1
Retail shops	13	177	13
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	6	5
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	4	40	-
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	22	302	19
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises	171
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TABLE C

Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises
by Workplace

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	1,073
Retail Shops	692
Wholesale departments, warehouses	174
Catering establishments open to the public	251
Canteens	82
Fuel storage depots	
	<hr/>
Total	2,272
	<hr/>
Total Males	1,103
Total Females	1,169
	<hr/>

TABLE D

Exemptions

NIL

TABLE E

Prosecutions

Prosecutions instituted of which the hearing
was completed in the year

Section of Act or title of Regulations or Order	No. of informations laid	No. of informations leading to a conviction
Section 48	2	2

No. of persons or companies prosecuted 1

SECTION D

HOUSING

Three more individual unfit houses were found during the year; in one case a Demolition Order was made, in another a Closing Order and in the third, a rather unusual case of one of a terrace of four small cottages three of which were owner/occupied, the Council decided to attempt to negotiate with the owner for the acquisition of the cottage in order that it could be repaired and improved and that the existing elderly tenants might remain in occupation. At the end of the year these negotiations had not been finalised.

The final demolition of three dwellings took place and one other was closed pending ultimate demolition. The tenant, a widower, of the one unfit dwelling which had been kept in temporary use for some years was finally found other accommodation and the premises closed pending redevelopment of the area. In all, seven families were rehoused from unfit properties, involving a total of twenty persons. As the year closed, apart from the two elderly people in a cottage which it was hoped could be acquired and reconditioned for their continued use, only two families comprising three elderly people remained awaiting rehousing from unfit accommodation; the assistance of the Housing Manager to this end must be acknowledged.

A summary is given in the following table of the general housing position during 1969:-

1.	Clearance of unfit houses	
	Unfit houses demolished	3
	Unfit houses closed, but not demolished by end of year	1
	Families displaced from unfit houses	7
	Persons displaced from unfit houses	20
2.	Repair of unfit houses	
	Unfit houses made fit after formal notice	
	Under Housing Act, 1957	-
	Under Public Health Acts	2
	Unfit houses made fit after informal action	8
	Other houses in which the remedying of defects was secured by:	
	(a) informal action	-
	(b) formal action	-
3.	Unfit houses remaining temporarily in occupation	
	Unfit houses retained by local authority in temporary use	-
	Unfit houses still occupied pending re-housing of tenants	3

4. Progress in housing
 - (1) Houses erected during the year:
 - (a) By local authority -
 - (b) By private enterprise 58
 - (2) Houses in the course of construction at the end of the year:
 - (a) By local authority -
 - (b) By private enterprise 133
5. Application for accommodation

At 31st March, 1970, the most convenient date for which figures are readily available, there was a total of 690 applications for housing accommodation remaining on the waiting lists, made up as follows:-

Subsidiary List	163
Registered List	<u>527</u>
TOTAL	<u>690</u>

Improvement Areas

The Housing Act 1969 repealed that part of the Housing Act 1964 dealing with improvement areas, and the concept of the compulsory improvement of dwellings area by area has now gone. The Council are now required to select areas for improvement of the general amenities, and to enlist the interest of owners for the voluntary improvement of their dwellings, but no progress on any such scheme was made during the final months of the year after the coming into force of this new Act.

Improvement of Individual Dwellings

The powers given in Section 19 of the Housing Act 1964 for the treatment of individual dwellings, upon application by the tenant, as if they were in an improvement area, were not affected by the 1969 Act. Though virtually unused for five years, an interest began to be taken in this Section during the year, and definite applications for its implementation were received from the tenants of four dwellings. A rather lengthy procedure of notices and formal interviews by the Health and Housing Committee has to be followed, but in three cases it was possible to foreshorten this procedure by accepting from the owner an Undertaking under Section 24 of the 1964 Act that the lacking standard amenities would be installed, a period of twelve months, the minimum if formal procedure has to be used, being allowed. In the fourth case following a formal hearing an Immediate Improvement Notice was served on the owner requiring the installation of the lacking standard amenities within twelve months; subsequently the owner decided to sell the dwelling to the sitting tenant who was then left to arrange for the execution of the appropriate works of improvement. These applications prompted the owners to apply for qualification certificates and standard grants, as appropriate. Though as yet the numbers involved are very small, the awakening interest of tenants to the possibility of having their dwellings improved, and their readiness to accept the consequent rent increases, is encouraging.

Qualification Certificates

In the Housing Act 1969 measures were introduced for the conversion of controlled tenancies of dwellings to regulated tenancies, a fair rent to be fixed by the Rent Officer. In the first place the landlord needs to apply for a Qualification Certificate, which the Council can grant only if the dwelling (a) has already been provided with the standard amenities or (b) will be so provided upon completion of an agreed schedule of works for the provision of any such amenities as are lacking, and (c) in either case is in a reasonable state of repair. Applications under (b) are usually made in conjunction with applications for grants under the Act towards the cost of providing the lacking amenities.

A somewhat involved procedure for dealing with applications is prescribed, and on the technical side both the Engineer and Surveyor's and Public Health Departments have their own functions to fulfil. In the early stages differing opinions as to the interpretation of these new provisions had to be reconciled before a working framework within which these applications could be handled could be established and approved by the Council.

By the end of the year only six applications had been received, summarised as follows:-

<u>Applications for</u> <u>Qualification</u> <u>Certificates</u>	<u>Dwellings where standard amenities</u>	
	<u>Already provided</u> <u>(Section 44 (1))</u>	<u>To be provided</u> <u>(Section 44 (2))</u>
Received	3	3
Approved	1	-
Referred back to landlord for additional works	2	3
Formally refused	-	-

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Premises

The food premises in the district may be analysed into the following categories:-

Grocery and General Provisions	49
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	16
Butchers	14
Wet Fish and Poultry	6
Fried Fish	4
Bakehouses	7
Bread and Cake Shops	15
Confectioners (Sweets, etc.)	27
Public Houses	34
Off Licences	10
Hotels and Restaurants	16
Cafes	18
Canteens (including Schools)	33
Clubs	13
Food Hawkers Storage Premises	6
Dairies	1
Chemists	8
Miscellaneous (Nursing Homes, etc.)	22

A number of these are registered for special purposes in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, as follows:-

Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream -	
Restaurants	1
Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream -	
Grocers and General Provisions	42
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	7
Bread and Cake Shops	2
Confectioners	22
Off Licences	2
Cafes	8
Butchers	1
Manufacture of Sausages	2
Manufacture of Sausages and Pickled Food	2
Manufacture of Sausages and Preserved Food	1
Manufacture of Sausages and Potted, Pressed,	
Pickled and Preserved Foods	7
Manufacture of Preserved Foods	5

Ice Cream

As previously reported almost all ice cream is now made by a few large concerns, and a large part of retail sales is in prepacked form. Given proper storage at the retail outlet the condition of the product is usually very satisfactory. Some ice cream is supplied in bulk containers for use in catering establishments where its dispensing into retail portions can introduce a risk of contamination. Fifteen samples were taken from such establishments, with results as tabulated below. The poor results returned on six samples were used to emphasise upon the managements of the three restaurants involved the need for closer supervision of their staff and a greater attention to hygienic practices, with resultant improvements in all cases.

I have remarked in previous years upon the difficulties met in supervising and more particularly sampling the wares of the mobile ice cream vendors. During the year five samples were obtained from two of the many vendors known to operate within the area, though all continue to be based elsewhere. The one unsatisfactory sample was of soft ice cream made on the vehicle, the product considered most liable to contamination. Perhaps of significance is the fact that two other samples taken at the same time from the same vehicle, one pre-packed and one from a bulk container of hard ice cream packed at the factory, were both of satisfactory quality.

Ice Cream from	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Fixed premises	9 (60%)	-	5 (33%)	1 (7%)
Mobile vendors	3 (60%)	1 (20%)	-	1 (20%)

Milk

Only one registered dairy now remains, the local delivery depot of a large company. Small quantities of 'Untreated' milk, bottled or cartoned at two local farms, continue to be sold, but by far the larger part of the local milk supplies is imported from processing plants in other districts. Most is retailed by a few large companies, though small quantities are sold from shops such as grocers or general stores. The Chief Public Health Inspector continued to act as agent for the County Medical Officer of Health for the general supervision of and taking of routine samples from the holders of licences to use special designations, numbering during the year thirty, principally retail shops. These licences may be summarised as follows:-

Special Designation	No. of Licences
Pasteurised	22
Ultra Heat Treated	4
Sterilised	8
Untreated	5

Samples were taken as follows:-

	Pasteurised	Ultra Heat Treated	Sterilised	Untreated	Total
No of samples tested	41	3	11	5	60
Methylene Blue Test:					
Passed	41	-	-	5	46
Failed	-	-	-	-	-
Void	-	-	-	-	-
Phosphatase Test:					
Passed	41	-	-	-	41
Failed	-	-	-	-	-
Turbidity Test:					
Passed	-	-	11	-	11
Failed	-	-	-	-	-
Colony Count:					
Passed	-	3	-	-	3
Failed	-	-	-	-	-

It is of passing interest that no samples failed the prescribed tests.

Monthly samples for the ring test for the detection of brucellosis continued to be taken from the three farms from which milk is supplied untreated for consumption by the public. All gave negative findings.

Sampling of Food for Bacteriological Examination

In addition to the sampling of milk and ice cream already reported upon, six samples of fresh cream were procured for bacteriological examination. This is a product not perhaps sufficiently covered by statutory requirements, and for which no national standards exist. The Public Health Laboratory reported favourably upon four samples, but unfavourably upon the other two.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	1	2	26,367	225	4,393	-
Number inspected	1	2	26,367	225	4,393	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	696	1	25	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	682	43	1,039	-
Percentages of the number inspected affected with the disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	100.0%	-	5.22%	19.55%	24.22%	-
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	40	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.91%	-
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis	-	-	-	-	-	-

Meat Inspection

There were considerable fluctuations of both pattern and volume of this work throughout the year. The daily variations in killing rates, governed as they largely were by the uncertainties of the size and time of arrival of incoming loads of live animals, again made inroads into the time of the inspectors out of all proportion to the work eventually done, and of course the fees received. These rose to £1159 10s. 0d. as compared with £815 4s. 3d. in 1968, due to a pronounced increase in the number of calves; the numbers of pigs and sheep were considerably less, with almost no cattle.

I referred last year to an encouraging decline in the incidence of tuberculosis in pigs to 1.0%; this was maintained, the incidence for 1969 dropping to 0.91%.

At the smaller of the two private slaughterhouses work is now almost entirely limited to a few pigs two days a week. Though not ideal, for the small throughput involved conditions remained tolerable.

At the larger establishment the trend to concentrate principally on calves and to phase out pigs continued, and from May onwards pigs were received only intermittently and then only in small numbers. This concentration on calves and the development of processes of boning out packing and freezing of veal on the premises gave rise to many new problems, and heavy pressure had to be applied to the management from time to time to overcome them. Two incidents are especially worthy of mention as illustrating the difficulties encountered.

The first arose in July when slaughtering had been proceeding at a rate exceeding the capacity of the boning and packing section, and the refrigerated stores had thereby become overstocked with veal carcasses. A temporary fault in the refrigeration plant had occurred at a week-end, and shortly afterwards the public health inspector on duty had noticed that carcasses then being boned out were in an unfit condition. The whole stock, of both carcasses and of the finished boneless product, was then re-examined and a large quantity representing one day's entire output was found to be in the early stages of decomposition, and was surrendered for disposal.

The second involved the conditions under which live calves were kept. Most were brought in over long distances, and often the numbers and times of deliveries were not properly co-ordinated with the capacity for slaughtering, boning out, packing and freezing the veal. Calves had sometimes to be retained in the lairs for a day or so while the slaughtering backlog was overtaken, and there then arose acute problems over feeding them, always a difficult and laborious business. The general situation was becoming increasingly unsatisfactory until early in August it developed into a severe crisis. For some days slaughtering had not matched deliveries and the calves held in the lairs built up to such numbers that they could not be properly fed. When at the week-end it became clear that slaughtering was to cease until Monday although over 250 calves still remained in the lairs, the Council's consultant veterinary surgeon was called in. On Saturday with the public health inspectors he examined all calves and sorted out for emergency slaughter those not likely to survive the night. This operation was repeated on Sunday and on Monday all remaining calves were slaughtered. Meanwhile further deliveries had been suspended, and a week was spent in rectifying the shortcomings in facilities and management which had been so sharply brought home. In just over a week, of 974 calves received, 42 had been removed dead from the lairs, and of those slaughtered 75 had been found totally unfit.

At about this time two of the staff of the slaughterhouse, one the slaughtering contractor himself and the other a part-time stockman, both fell ill with a salmonella infection. As part of the ensuing enquiries sewer swabs from the drainage system of the slaughterhouse were examined at intervals and various salmonellae isolated, including *Salmonella typhimurium* phage type 32, which was repeatedly found in faeces specimens of the two sick men, one of whom was still regularly positive at the end of the year. It is of interest that this particular phage type was understood to have been implicated in outbreaks of illness in Scotland, from whence a substantial part of the calf intake at the slaughterhouse was derived.

The general condition of this slaughterhouse had suffered from heavy usage and insufficient maintenance but while certain repairs were undertaken at intervals, some of the work had been allowed to stand over pending the upheaval which would be inevitable when the premises came to be redrained to the public sewer. This became available in August but as by the end of the year no move had been made to drain to it, the Council when renewing the licence informed the proprietors that they would be unlikely to grant a further renewal until redrainage to the sewer and all other necessary repairs had been completed.

A summary of the year's meat inspection is given in the accompanying table.

Food Inspection

Inspection of foodstuffs at shops and other premises continued as usual during the year, and certificates were issued in respect of the following items which were found to be unfit, and which were surrendered to the public health inspectors for destruction or salvage. The list does not include meat or offal rejected as unfit at the slaughterhouses.

	lbs.	oz.
Beverages	13	0
Butter and Cheese	8	2
Cakes and Pastries (inc. cake mixes)	21	6
Cereals and Manufactured Derivatives	124	11
Cream, canned	21	10
Custard Powder	3	2
Fish, canned	69	6
Fish (inc. frozen)	390	11
Fruit, canned	3,963	13
Fruit, Dried	12	12
Fruit Juice	483	0
Ice Cream and other frozen confections	21	15
Jelly	2	4
Meat, canned	240	14
Meat (inc. frozen)	2,927	6
Milk (dried or condensed)	6	6
Nut Oil	12	4
Preserves	37	5
Sauces	1	5
Soup	21	10
Spices and Condiments	20	7
Suet Beef		8
Vegetables, canned	478	5
Vegetables, frozen	899	12
Yoghourt	15	5

All condemned food is disposed of by burying at the Council's refuse disposal pit under the supervision of the public health inspectors.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The Food and Drugs authority for this district is the Surrey County Council. The following is a summary of the work done by that authority during the year:-

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or irregular			Prosecutions	Convictions
	Frml.	Infrml.	Total	Frml.	Infrml.	Total		
Food:								
Apples	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Apricots, dried	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Canelloni	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Confectionery								
flour	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cornish pasties	2	1	3	1*	-	1	1	1
Cream, sterilised	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dates	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Figs	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Jam	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Marmalade	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Marzipan	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Meat, cooked and prepared	1	5	6	-	1	1	-	-
Milk	17	3	20	-	-	-	-	-
Oranges	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pies, meat	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Soft drink	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tomatoes	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	25	21	46	1	1	2	1	1

* Legal proceedings were instituted against a food manufacturing company for selling Cornish Pasties having a meat content of less than 12½%, as required. On conviction the company was fined £15 with £10 costs.

Food Hawkers

Under Section 65 of the Egham Urban District Council Act, 1948, all hawkers of food within the district are required to register themselves, and the premises used by them as storage accommodation for food, with the Council. The number on the register is 11 persons with premises in the district, and 44 with premises in other districts, though many of these have not been seen for a long time and may well no longer be trading in the district.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The public health inspectors continued to endeavour to secure by informal means a reasonable level of compliance with the requirements of these regulations by both employer and employee and at the same time wherever possible to impart some measure of understanding of the reasons for and importance of these requirements. There were a very few cases where conditions were such that prosecution was under consideration, but was averted by determined though tardy efforts on the part of the proprietors to put their business in order.

Legal Proceedings

Numerous complaints were again received of dirty milk bottles, foreign bodies in food and food out of condition. Most cases were dealt with informally, often only because of the specific request of the complainant not to be involved in court proceedings, but in two the Council decided proceedings should be taken. One was taken under Section 2 in conjunction with Section 113(3), and the other under Section 8, and a summary is as follows:-

Food	Complaint	Result
Starch reduced brown loaf	Mould	At request of producer, who accepted full responsibility, case against retailer withdrawn. Producer pleaded guilty. Fined £5 with £5.5.0d. costs.
Boned rolled legs of pork	Decomposition (meat delivered early morning to school canteen and as no staff yet present left on porch).	Bench found element of doubt as to condition of meat at time of delivery, and dismissed case. No award as to costs.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following tables show the incidence of notifiable diseases in the area during the year, with details of hospital admissions, deaths, comparisons with previous years and age and Ward analyses.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE

Disease	Total Cases notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—
Acute Meningitis	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Anthrax	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	5	—	—
Infective jaundice	7	—	—
Leprosy	—	—	—
Leptospirosis	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—
Measles	81	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	7	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—
Tetanus	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	4	4	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	3	—	—
Yellow Fever	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE - Classified in Wards								
Ward	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Pul. T. B.	Non-Pul. T. B.	Dysentery	Infective Jaundice	
TOWN	-	41	-	2	-	-	1	
EGHAM HYTHE	5	23	-	-	-	1	1	
ENGLEFIELD GREEN	1	9	3	-	-	4	5	
VIRGINIA WATER	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
THORPE	1	8	-	1	-	-	-	
TOTALS	7	81	3	4	-	5	7	

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES DURING 1969 UNDER AGE GROUPS

	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-64	65 & over	TOTAL
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery Amoebic or bacillary	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	5
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	1	-	7
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1	8	10	12	13	36	-	-	1	-	-	-	81
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	4
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	9	11	16	15	44	-	-	6	-	2	3	107

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE. The numbers of cases during the past five years are as follows:-

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	1	-
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	5	13	1	12	5
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	4	7
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	410	45	414	35	81
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	2	3	11	4	7
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	6	2	4	4	4
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	-	2	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	4	6	5	10	3
Food Poisoning	9	161	1	-	-
TOTALS	436	232	437	72	107

Scarlet Fever

Seven cases were notified during the year. It is not nowadays generally necessary to admit such infections to a fever hospital and apart from the mildness of the condition itself it responds very satisfactorily to the newer forms of antibiotics which, such as penicillin, are nowadays more plentiful.

Diphtheria

No cases were notified during the year.

Measles

Eighty-one cases were notified. It is customary to admit this disease to hospital only when complications are present, or when there are poor home conditions. It is desirable practice to have a chest X-ray taken after an attack in a child with any degree of severity and this is invariably done in a hospital, as a routine. With the use of sulphonamides or antibiotics, complications in this disease are very rarely seen.

Food Poisoning

No cases were notified during the year.

Acute Encephalitis

No cases were notified during the year.

Whooping Cough

Three cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year.

Enteric Fever

No cases of enteric fever were notified during the year.

Dysentery

Five cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Meningococcal Infection

No cases were notified during the year.

Infective Jaundice

Seven cases were notified during the year.

Other Diseases

The following cases were admitted to the Ottershaw Isolation Hospital, all but two being transferred from a general hospital to which they had been admitted initially:-

Dysentery	1
Gastro-enteritis	3
Influenza	1
Measles	1
Mumps	1

Non-Notifiable Conditions

During the year the following cases of non-notifiable conditions were brought to my notice by the Head Teachers:-

Chicken Pox	115
German Measles	116
Impetigo	1
Infective Hepatitis	-
Influenza	1
Jaundice	-
Measles	9
Meningitis	2
Mumps	58
Salmonella Typhimurium	1
Scarlet Fever	4
Tonsillitis	-
Whooping Cough	-

Tuberculosis

Four cases were added to the register during the year, all newly notified cases. Eight were removed from the register, all as recovered cases. There remained on the register at the end of the year a total of 117 cases, a reduction of three over the 1968 figure. These were made up of 109 pulmonary and 8 non-pulmonary, and comprised 66 males and 51 females.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1969

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0								
1								
5								
15								
25	1							
35								
45								
55								
65 and upwards	3							
	4							

During the year the B.C.G. vaccination scheme was pursued in the County Maintained and Independent Schools and some 378 children were involved. About 86 per cent of parents agreed and after the preliminary Mantoux skin testing was completed it was found that 96 per cent of the children were Mantoux negative and therefore in need of vaccination. 257 vaccinations consequently were given to children during their thirteenth year of age.

In addition some 13 children over the age of 13 years, who for one reason or other had previously missed vaccinations, were also included.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action has been necessary under Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Immunisation and Vaccination

Courses given during the year	Age Group 0 - 4 yrs.	Age Group 4 - 15 yrs.
PRIMARY		
Poliomyelitis	207	12
Diphtheria	165	5
Pertussis	158	1
Tetanus	163	47
Smallpox	209	15
T. A. B.	4	74
Measles	224	105

RE-INFORCING

Poliomyelitis	208	469
Diphtheria	268	366
Pertussis	184	33
Tetanus	271	468
Smallpox	12	115
T. A. B.	4	27

Cancer

Seventy-four cases died from cancer during the year. 45 males and 29 females, being four more cases than last year.

The age incidence in these 74 cases is as follows:-

	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over
Males	-	1	-	-	3	2	7	21	11
Females	1	1	-	-	-	4	8	7	8

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

The Surrey County Council is responsible, in conjunction with the District Welfare Committee, for all matters relating to services provided under Section 29 and Section 30 of the National Assistance Act. Provisions are made for the registration of the blind and for such persons the services of education, home employment, the provision of books, the provision of homes and hostels, and the provision of financial payments are maintained. Much of the work in connection with the blind is carried out by the Surrey Voluntary Association for the Blind in co-operation with the County Council. In addition the Council has extended the services to certain classes of partially sighted persons.

